ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No. 35.] THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1858. [WHOLE No. 451.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidily enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57ly

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,

Opposite Eagle Hotel,

with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.

Jan. 1, 1857.

SPRING GOODS!

—0—

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9, 1857.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

$100 REWARD!

BROKE JAIL!!

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest of ELISBERRY JOHNSON and JOHN C. HOOPER, who made their escape from the Jail of Buncombe county on Monday night last.

JOHNSON, who is under sentence of death, is about 25 years of age, light hair, fair complexion, rather a mean countenance, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighs probably from 150 to 160 pounds.

JOHN HOOPER was brought here from Jackson county, charged with murder, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 25 years old, weighs probably 150 or 160 pounds, light or sandy hair and beard.

One Hundred Dollars will be paid for their arrest and confinement in any Jail so that they can be brought back, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

G. W. HAMPTON,
Sheriff of Buncombe County.

Asheville, Dec. 3, 1857.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly hand, at ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern made

BOOTS & SHOES.

Asheville, July 24, 1857.

Place an Enduring Tablet over the Spot where Repose the Remains of those you Love.

New Marble Yard,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this and adjoining Districts, that they have opened a **MARBLE YARD** in the Town of Greenville, on the Lot opposite the *Mansion House*, and adjoining Dr. Bell's Hotel where they will promptly and faithfully attend to all orders for

TOMB-STONES,

MONUMENTS,

And any other style of Work in their line.

Having had an experience of over fifteen years in this business, they have no doubt of their ability to give ample satisfaction to all who may entrust them with their orders.

CHALMERS & ALLEN.

October 29th, 1857. 3m

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.

August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.

Counsellor at Law.

One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address

E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership or the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES.
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.

Asheville Jan. 1, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

The Third Volume

OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

OPENS WITH THE YEAR 1858.

IT is commended to the patronage of the people of North Carolina, and the whole country, as the organ of the North Carolina Conference.

THE CHEAPEST,

AND ONE OF THE BEST

FAMILY RELIGIOUS

NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED

IN THE SOUTH.

Terms: $1,50 A YEAR

IN ADVANCE.

NO DEPARTURE FROM THIS RULE

Address the Editor,

REV. R. T. HEFLIN,
Raleigh, N. C.

January 21, 1858. 3m.

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

January 28, 1858.

DONE SO SLICK

That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville January 28, 1858.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

WE are now receiving our late extensive purchases of Ready-Made

CLOTHING,

consisting of every grade of quality, and embracing the newest styles and latest fashions.

We would call particular attention to our stock of

Boots, Shoes, and Hats,

Broad Cloths, English and *French Cassimeres, 6-4 Cloths & Coatings, Vestings, Trimings of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,*

And a variety of FANCY GOODS, usually called for in a

Gentleman's Furnishing store.

We take this opportunity to return thanks to our numerous friends and customers for past favors, and to inform them that in order to do justice to this branch of business, we have engaged the services of Maj Dunlap, by whose well known taste and judgment, together with the personal attention of the principals, we hope to secure a continuance of their liberal patronage.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

Sept. 10, 1857.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2,500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.

Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Sept. 24.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines, at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's)

HOTEL

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable

Summer Home,

to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong

Sulphur and Chalybeate Water

has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*

Asheville, April 2, 1857.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer

GOODS

FOR

1857.

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, March 19, '57.

Strictly for Cash.

FOR sale a lot of Tennessee Superfine FLOUR, at $3 per sack, by

Nov. 19. SMITH & CHAPMAN.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.

W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.

J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.

Asheville Jan. 1, 1857.

BLUE STONE.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Sketch of Three Southern Statesmen, by a Black Republican Artist.

WASHINGTON, January 21.

Yesterday, when Hale was speaking, the right side of the chamber was empty, (as it generally is during the delivery of an anti-slavery speech,) with the exception of a group of three, who sat near the centre of the vacant space. This remarkable group, which wore the air if not the ensigns of power, authority and public care, was composed of Senators Davis, Hunter and Toombs. They were engaged in an earnest colloquy, which, however, was foreign to the argument Hale was eleborating, for though the connection of their words was broken before it reached the gallery, their voices were distinctly audible, and gave signs of their abstraction. They were thinking aloud. If they had met together under the supervision of some artist, gifted with the faculty of illustrating history and character by attitude and expression, who designed to paint them in fresco on the walls of the new Senate chamber, the combination could not have been more appropriately arranged, than chance arranged it on this occasion. Toombs sits among the opposition on the left, Hunter and Davis on the right, and the fact that the two first came to Davis' seat, the one gravitating to it from a remote, the other from a near point, may be held to indicate which of the three is the preponderating body in the system—if preponderance there be; and whose figure should occupy the foreground of the picture, if any precedence is to be accorded. Davis sat erect and composed; Hunter listening, rested his head on his hand; and Toombs inclining forward was speaking vehemently. Their respective attitudes were no bad illustration of their individuality. Davis impressed the spectator, who observed the easy but authoritative bearing with which he put aside or assented to Toombs' suggestions, with the notion of some slight superiority, some hardly acknowledged leadership; and Hunter's attentiveness and impassability were characteristic of his nature, for his profundity of intellect wears the guise of stolidity, and his continuous industry, that of inertia; while Toombs' quick utterance and restless head, bespoke his nervous temperament and activity of mind.—But though each is different from either of the others, the three have several attributes in common. They are equally eminent as statesmen and debaters; they are devoted to the same cause; they are equal in rank and rivals in ambition; and they are about the same age, and none of them, let young America take notice, wear either beard or moustache. I come again to the traits which distinguish them from each other. In face and form, Davis represents the Norman type with singular fidelity, if my conception of that type be correct. He is tall and sinewy, with fair hair, gray eyes, which are clear, rather than bright, high forehead, straight nose, thin compressed lips, and pointed chin. His cheeks are hollow, and the vicinity of his mouth is deeply furrowed with intersecting lines. Leanness of face, length and sharpness of feature, and length of limb and intensity of expression, rendered acute by angular facial outline, are the general characteristics of his appearance.

I should imagine the blood of Pocahontas enriched the vines of Hunter, for his complexion, though faded, is tinted with the warm coloring of the native race. He is of middle size, solidly built, and black haired. His features are neither prominent nor expressive, though his nose is slightly, very slightly, acquiline. His physique would extract no inspection in public from either sex, and his quietness of demeanor on the floor of the Senate would not designate to the stranger the leading Senator from Virginia, and the tirarch of the slavy party in Congress. The pervading expression of his countenance is that of exhaustion, repose, indolence, indifference. But his ordinary apathy and immobility give the measure of his force on extraordinary occasions. It requires a strong impulse to move him, but when the motive power is adequate, his momentum is great.

Toombs is stalwart in body and variable in expression of countenance. His black hair is slightly grizled, his black eyes are bright, and his rich olive complexion is subdued by thought. He has fire, energy, vivacity and fluent animal spirit. Though not possessed of a regular feature, he is almost handsome; or, as the ladies would say, fascinating. He is equal to himself on all occasions, and seems to be familiar with the merits of every question that comes before the Senate. He has force of character, force of fancy, and the knowledge reaped from severe and protracted study.

Of the three, he is the most formidable antagonist in debate, not from superior powers of argument, but from his emphatic dogmatism and assertion of his own personality.—His oratary is discursive, embracing argument, declamation and denunciation, and his clear, loud accents, range the vocal gamut.—There is nothing conventional or artistic in his style, which is vigorous, natural and occasionally rude. He is a strong man, expressing himself strongly and earnestly.

Davis' voice is what the opera people call a baritone. It serves well the purpose of public speaking, for though monotonous it is pleasing to the ear, and fills a large circle with its sonorous cadences. If Toombs is discursive, Davis is didactic. He states principles and rules rather than facts and arguments. He seems more addicted to the enunciation of the results of his investigations and researches, than to ratiocination. He gives the ultimate inference, but suppresses the mental process by which he discovered it.—When he rises to any question, you may take it for granted that he is master of the subject. The faculty of generalization would seem to be the dominant one of his mind.—He sometimes affects the pathetic, but with doubtful success, and he shuns the realm of the imagination. Even in his speeches, you cannot fail to recognize the evidence of great administrative capacity. He is equally well qualified for shining in council and in controversy.

Hunter's oratory is learned, logical and exhaustive of the subject. Reasoning is his forte. His style is eminently practical and effective. Though neither brilliant nor striking parts, his speeches, are more telling and conclusive, on the whole, than those of the others; he accumulates facts and arguments, which in the mass are irrefragable. He speaks but seldom, but labors indefatigably in the committees. He has the rare merit of preferring what is useful to what is merely popular, in the filling of his senatorial office. Of the three, I should think he is the least liable to errors of judgment. Toombs is very much of a gladiator; Davis is ready enough to break a lance; but Hunter, with the greatest firmness, seems to possess but little combativeness. If affirmativeness, or the assertion of personality, is the most destructive mark of Toombs' oratory, generalization that of Davis,' analysis and combination may be said to be the peculiar distinction of Hunter's.—*Correspondence Missouri Democrat.*

LOCKJAW.—It is well known that this is one of the most dreaded and painful complaints that flesh is heir to, and frequently baffles the power of medical skill to cure.—It may be produced in various ways, but most frequently by running nails into the feet. We have known it to be caused by simply running a pin into the toe; again by cutting the wrist with glass, improperly pulling out a hang nail, and various other ways. The following, contributed by the Baltimore Sun for the benefit of its readers, may be worth remembering. I have noticed lately several deaths by lockjaw, and for the information of all I will give a certain remedy. When any one runs a nail or any sharp instrument into any part of his body, take a common smoke pipe, fill it well, then take a cloth or silk handkerchief, place it over the bowl of the pipe, and blow the smoke through the stem into the wound; two or three pipe fulls will be sufficient to set the wound discharging. I have tried it myself, and five others, and found it gave immediate relief. If the wound has been some days standing, it will open again if the tobacco is good. Try it, any one who may chance to get such a wound.

SWALLOWING AN INDIAN.—In the early settlement of Cherokee, Georgia, prior to the removal of the aborigines, in many cases in the Superior Courts of the various counties, either one or more of the parties were Indians. The first Solicitor General of the Cherokee Circuit was, at the time we speak of, a young lawyer, who had but lately removed beyond the Chattahoochee from one of the older counties of the State. He has since received from his fellow citizens offices of honor—having represented them frequently in the Congress of the United States, and served on the Judicial Bench.

Among the Indians who gave great trouble to the courts, was a notorious old vagabond, rejoicing in the name of Swallow—a drunken, quarrelsome old scoundrel, everlastingly on the civil or criminal docket. On a certain occasion, he was the defendant in a cause tried before a jury. The evidence having been submitted and the jury charged, they retired and soon after came in with a verdict, which was handed to the Solicitor. Now, the reader will be good enough to bear in mind that the Solicitor was of an excitable temperament, and whenever unduly exercised he invariably stammered and "stuck." On this occasion, he began to read:

"We, the jury, find that the said defendant, Swallow, an Indian"—

Here, as our friend Billy Martin would say, the Solicitor's mouth "hung fire," and he tried again:

"We, the jury, find that the said defendant, Swallow an Indian"—and here there was another refusal to "go off."

The eyes of the whole court, judge, jury, lawyers and spectators, were upon the Solicitor, who was by this time "in a sweat." Just here Jim H———, who sat almost under him, looked up and inquired, in an audible voice:

"And did he do it?"

"Yes he did!" was the Solicitor's indignant reply.

"Then," said Jim, "I think the punishment was unlawful—it was both cruel and unusual."—*Augusta Dispatch.*

A BLOOMINGTON DENTIST.—The following we copy from a business circular of an Illinois tooth puller at Bloomington:

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—Dr. J. Payne, Dentist, having once more opened an office in Bloomington, will perform all operations on the teeth at greatly reduced prices. *A beautiful silver cup* will be presented to the person having the greatest number of teeth extracted—and a *splended gold watch* will be awarded to the one having the finest set of artificial teeth inserted. *Teeth extracted at one dollar a dozen.*

THE PORK CROP.—The last Cincinnati Price Current gives a statement of Pork packing in the West up to the most recent advices from the respective points. The figures presented show an increase, so far, of 278,067 head, equal to about nineteen per cent. Add to this five per cent. for increase in weight, and we have an aggregate excess of equal to 366,531 head.

A Virginia editor describes the following scene, which he asserts as strictly true. We don't think it could have occurred in any other State. He says that he "saw a team of four animals—a horse, a pony, a mule and a bull. The horse had the heaves, the pony was blind, the mule was lame, the bull had no provision for fly time. In the wagon there was a white man, a crippled negro, and a tame skunk, frailly bound with a wisp of straw. The white mam held the lines, the team held its own, and the nigger held the skunk, and they all moved forward."

The Tides.

The tides of the ocean have been a subject of wonder and puzzle to those who have not investigated their cause. It is related of the soldiers of Alexander the Great, who were natives of the Mediterranean shores, that when they reached the confines of the Indian Ocean, and saw its waters rolling up to a great height and then flowing back, twice every day, that they became alarmed, and attributed the phenomena to a special interposition of the deities of the country which they had invaded. Various remarkable theories have been advanced regarding the causes of the tides. Kelper, the celebrated German astronomer, believed that the earth was a real living animal, that the tides were due to its respirations, and that men brutes were like insects feeding on its back. The tides of the ocean have also been attributed to the waters of the ocean running in and out through some great hole at each pole, communicating by a subterranean passage through the earth; and the Mælstrom—now a myth—that whirlpool on the coast of Norway, has been suggested as an opening into this supposed underground canal. We would not be very much surprised if some speculative being would yet discover that the cold water found by Lieutenant Berryman, as described in our last number, was melted ice that had come from the Arctic regions through this inner passage, and had oozed out near Bermuda. If the tides were due to the breathings of a great monster, of course, we can suppose that it just respired twice every twenty four hours, but this never could account for the variations of the tides. The hole through the earth also cannot account for these variations, as this theory must involve the necessity of a regular ocean current running round and round, not ebbing and flowing.

Many persons—according to letters sometimes received by us—still seem to be much perplexed with the phenomena of the tides. They cannot understand why they are higher at one time than another, nor why they rise to the height of sixty feet in the Bay of Fundy, forty feet in the ports of Bristol, England, and St. Malo, France, and only rise to a few feet in New York and other places, while they are scarcely perceptible in the Baltic and other seas. Descartes was the first philosoper who advanced the theory that the tides were due to the influence of the moon, but Newton was the first who worked out the problem, and discovered the true cause. Descartes believed that the moon acted on the waters of the ocean by pressure. Newton demonstrated that it acted upon the ocean by attraction; that instead of pressing the waters, it rolled them up directly under it, and also at its antipodes at the same time, thus producing the two tides every day. The tides are caused by the attraction of both the moon and the sun. If this earth had no moon, the attraction would produce two tides every day, but the ebb and flow would take place at the same hours regularly, not varying as they do now; these tides would be also much smaller than those of the moon.—Although the mass of the sun is far greater than that of the moon, and although attraction is in proportion to the mass, yet it is also inversely as the square of the distance. As the sun, therefore, is four hundred times farther distant than the moon, the attraction of the waters of the sea towards the sun is found to be about three times less than that of the moon; the tides produced by the sun would therefore be three times less than those of the moon. There are really two ocean tides, the lunar and the solar, but the latter is absorbed by the former, which is wholly observable in respect to time, the solar only as it influences the height of the tidal wave.—That caused by the moon is three times greater than that of the sun, and it follows the moon's motion around the earth, rising and falling every twelve hours, and each succeeding tide by three quarters of an hour later than the preceding one, exactly in accordance with the positions of the moon, or as it is commonly called, "its rising and setting."

Sometimes they are very low and at other times very high tides—that is, their height is not uniform. This is caused by the positions of the sun and moon relative to the earth.—Thus, as at the time of the new moon, the sun and the moon being in the same parts of the heavens—the tides produced in the ocean are then the highest, because they are equal to the sum of the two tides—lunar and solar. This should also take place at the time of the full moon, when our satellite is opposite the sun, the attractive force being equal and opposite, in producing the tidal wave. The tides are greater at new and full moon than at the first and last quarters, as during the latter periods the attraction of the sun, not acting in unison with that of the moon, tends to lower the tides.

Reasoning from this data, it will naturally be inferred that when the sun and moon are equaly distant from the two poles of the globe, such as at the times of the equinoxes in March and September, the tides would be greatest. This is also found to be the case, thus demonstrating beyond all doubt that the flux and reflux of the sea are due to the attraction of the sun and moon upon the waters of the ocean. The difference in the height of the tides at various places is due to the peculiar formation of sea coasts. They are very high in the Bay of Fundy, because an immense quantity of water is piled into a wide mouthed narrow space, in the same manner that a certain quantity of water will rise higher in a narrow than in a wide channel. Some have advanced the popular belief against the lunar influence causing tides, namely, that the Mediterranean is a tideless sea. This is not strictly true. The ocean tides, owing to the narrow passage into the Mediterranean at Gibraltar, scarcely affect this sea, but for all this there are regular tides, observable at some places. At Vienna they sometimes rise to two feet, and in the Faro of Messina to twenty inches.

Accident from an Explosion of Gas.

Cincinnati, Feb. 20.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in this city was greatly shattered last night by an explosion of gas from a defective metre.—There were fifteen persons in the basement at the time, ten or twelve of whom were severly wounded, and two or three fatally.

Since January 1, 1856, three thousand school houses have been built in the State of Illinois.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

African Slave Trade Opened at the South.

Some startling and significant facts have come to our knowledge. We have hesitated to disclose them, but after inquiry, examination and consultation, we are convinced that both duty and policy demand disclosure.—The facts, we say, are startling; they are crucial. They will surprise and encourage many in our counting rooms and offices, and many on the plantations and in the towns, but most of all they will astound the Cabinets of Western Europe, and eminently assist to confirm between the genial French people and our own Norman and Hugenot South, an unwritten but hearty, magnanimous and unconquerable league against the allied avarice and envy, cant and rapacity of England and the Northern States. Although the foiled and furious enemies of our institutions may shake up, uncork and pour out on our battered brows the foaming vials of their wrath; although the President may be shocked and embarrassed; and although the great parties of the country may be bitterly disappointed and imbrangled, let it go forth that Southerners have taken into their own hand the law, and opened the African Slave Trade with the South; that Africans are now imported into Mississippi and other seashore States; that in Mississippi there is a market for African slaves, and that on plantations in that great and intrepid State, negroes recently imported from Africa are at their daily work. The authority on which we make this announcement is indisputable. We even have advices that in Mississippi, Henry Hughes and some of his party now privately urge the Labor Immigration movement, not to open the supply of Africans, but to legitimate, moralize, regulate and equalize the supply already opened and impossible to be closed.—We have some farther details. Some negroes are disembarked on the Atlantic coast and brought overland to the Mississippi cotton fields, but the Mississippi seacoast's peculiar facilities for landing and secreting cargos, and the conveniences of Pearl River as a channel for distribution, are not overlooked.

The profits of the Mississippi slave trade are enormous. We have been so fortunate as to procure from undoubted authority some interesting details. They relate to the operations of the Mississippi slave trade, and are authenticated by operators. It need not be said in the first place that the bark engaged in the traffic to the South must be a fast sailer, for this is indispensable to the security of the officers and crew, the health of the cargo, and the rapidity of the pecuniary returns. For a trip from the Mississippi coast to Africa and back, there must be a captain, supercargo, three mates, three cooks, steward, and between twenty and thirty first class seamen. The vessel must be well supplied with extra running and standing rigging, and also supernumerary spars, ropes, topmasts, and suits of sails. An assortment of the flags of all nations will be particularly desirable, but the most useful is the French flag, because British cruisers will not verify the colors and take the same liberties as with the U. States flag. The fare of the ship's crew must be the very best, and their good will must be carefully conciliated, because, during the voyage a mutiny is disastrous; and after the voyage, a treacherous or vindictive information is, to say the least, troublesome and expensive. To procure the good will of the men, much depends on the mates, over whom the captain ought to keep a strict watch. For the subsistence of the negroes there must be a plentiful supply of hard bread, corn meal, rice, and an abundance of vinegar, red pepper, pure water and drugs. In distributing diet, the greatest regularity is to be observed, and the very first symptoms of disease promptly treated. As to the capacity of the superior officer, it may be safely said that a slaver requires in it more courage, talent, honesty, fidelity, skill and discretion, than any other ship in any other trade. Indeed, the captain and supercargo must, between them, act as navigator and naval officer, merchant and physician, diplomatist and magistrate, not to mention the functions of chaplain.

As to the expenses and profits of the voyage, the latest advices were from the captain of a bark which sailed from one of the Georgia ports. He has quite recently returned, and reports that on account of the vigilance of cruisers, negroes had accumulated on the coast, and in a manner glutted the markets, and that in consequence of this the price had fallen to under thirty dollars per head. The payment, however, must be in gold or silver, as the head men will not, as formerly, barter for merchandize.

We may estimate a cargo to number seven hundred negroes, although many more than that are often carried; but whatever the number, none purchased should be over twenty five years of age. Seven hundred, at an average cost of thirty dollars a piece, will amount to $21,000, and their price in this country or Cuba will range from $450 to $1200. But if sold for $500, say, the cargo will net $350,000. Freely allowing, then, $150,000 for the entire expenses of the voyage and all possible loss, the profits of one round voyage will amount to $200,000.—Where the profits are so exorbitant, we can well understand why the business has been begun in the South. We can well understand the impossibility of closing the trade now begun, and most of all, we can understand that the great question is not whether there shall be for the South a supply of African labor, because that is now settled, and the great and absorbing question is whether, according to Hughes's method, the supply shall be so modified as to be legitimate, fair, regular and equal.

Prominent Democratic members of Congress have calculated that the Kansas and Minnesota bills combined will pass the Senate by six or eight, and the House by about fifteen majority.

German Stew.—Get a large brass kettle, throw into it half a dozen boot legs, a quart of "old sogers," one gallon stale lager, five soiled stockings, half an ounce of assafœdita, one pound of Limburger and Switzer cheese, one potatoe, a quart of bookbinders paste; a few sardines, and a gallon of sour krout.—Stir well over a slow fire and simmer yourself down. Serve it up: call in an undertaker with a bottle of bay rum—collapse, and let everybody prepare to fumigate.

New York, March 4.—Commodore Matthew C. Perry died in this city yesterday.

[From the Greenville (Tenn.) Democrat.]

Rail Road Convention.

A large number of the citizens of Greene County Tennessee, met at the Court House in Greenville on Monday the 1st day of March 1858.

On motion of Joseph R. Brown Esq., Maj. John McGaughey was chosen President, and William Hawkins appointed Secretary.

The President in a few pertinent and appropriate remarks explained the objects of the meeting.

On motion of Daniel Kennedy, Esq., Dr. Geo. W. Foute, Chairman of the Committee appointed at a former meeting, read the following report:

Whereas the Completion of the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail road is now near at hand, thus making a continuous connection of Rail Road line, by a great direct central route, between the North East and South West of our Union, giving occasion for general congratulation and rejoicing to all the vast region embraced in its beneficial influence, and more especially to the people of upper East Tennessee, whose position has hitherto been so isolated and far removed from commercial facilities and intercouse. We the Citizens of Greene County, in Convention assembled, in view of our central position upon the line of the East Tenn. & Va. R. R. and as the completion of said road occurs within the limits of our county, and appreciating the vast benefit which will result from that event, do therefore resolve: That upon the Completion of the E. T. & Va. Rail Road, we will Celebrate the great event, by a public Barbacue and Dinner, at Greenville, as the most appropriate testimonial of our gratification and to afford us an opportunity to meet and interchange congratulations with the friends of the enterprize, not only in the adjoining counties but adjacent States from one end of this great line of road to the other.

Resolved, That all who are desirous of mingling with us in the contemplated Celebration, both far and near, are most cordially invited to be present on the occasion, of which due notice will be given.

After some able and eloquent remarks by Dr. Foute, and also by Jas. P. McDowell and Jas. Britton, jr. Esqs., who spoke very impressively of the immense importance of this great central road to our citizens in a commercial point of view, and as being the connecting link of the longest continous line of Rail way in the world.

The report was on motion of Wm. D. Williams, Esq., unanimously adopted.

On motion, the President appointed Dr. Geo. W. Foute, Jas. P. McDowell, Jas. Britton jr., Daniel Kennedy, Wm. Blair, Wm. D. Williams, and David Sevier Esq's., a committee to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

On motion of Maj., Lewis B. Headrick, the President and Secretary of this meeting were added to the Committee.

On motion of the Hon. James Britton jr. the Secretary was directed to furnish the Greenville papers with the proceedings of the Convention for publication, and that all the East Tennessee papers, the Nashville, the Abingdon, Lynchburgh, and Richmond, and the Asheville papers, and any others interested in the completion of this great work, be requested to copy.

On motion the Convention adjourned until the first Monday in April.

JOHN McGAUGHEY, Pres.
Wm. HAWKINS, Secretary.

From the Boston Post.

"Wear and waste of Gold."

In an article in the Post of Saturday last, it is said that "the entire amount of gold in circulation in the world is estimated at about $240,000,000, of which the wear and waste is stated to be 3 1-2 per cent. annually.

There seems to be some mistake in these figures.

The amount of gold in circulation in England alone is more than $150,000,000, and the whole amount in America and Europe, according to most reliable estimates, is some $2,400,000,000; besides all that is in circulation *in the rest of the world*.

In regard to the wear of gold, or the loss by abrasion, from use as coin, Mr. Page, an officer of the Bank of England, and a writer of distinction, ascertained from the official reports of the mints of Great Britain and the United States, that the loss was actually but 4.61 per cent. in a century! That is, of every $100 coined at a given time, $95.39 would be in existence at the end of 100 years; making the loss less than a twentieth of one per cent. per annum.

Mr. McCullock, who is great authority on such subjects, estimated the entire annual loss of a gold currency by abrasion, &c., at half of one per cent., and that estimate in undoubtedly a liberal one, covering the entire loss.

The truth of the matter undoubtedly is, that the loss by wear and waste of a paper currency is greater than that of a gold currency, cheap as the cost of making the former is. One hundred dollars of paper money could not be kept in circulation for a century for $4 61.

There are two popular mistakes that need to be corrected—one is, that a paper currency is cheaper than a gold one; and the other that there is not enough gold in existence to serve as a currency for the world. In regard to the last it is satisfactorily ascertained that there is always more than twice as much as could be advantageously used for currency if there was not a dollar of paper money in circulation.

A. W.

Drunkenness and Insanity.—The following statistics show that insanity exists in all countries in the ratio of drunkenness. In Holland and Belgium, the consumption of intoxicating drinks is two gallons to every individual, and there is one lunatic to every 3,000 of the people; in France the consumption is five gallons to every individual, and there is one lunatic to every 600 of the people; in Normandy, three and a half gallons of intoxicating drinks are consumed by each individual, and there is one lunatic to every 750 of the people; in America three gallons are consumed by each individual, and there is a lunatic to every 650 of the people; in England three gallons are consumed by each, and there is a lunatic to every 800 of the people; in Scotland four gallons are consumed by each, and there is a lunatic to every 670 of the people; in Ireland there are five and a half gallons consumed by every man, woman and child, at least that amount in proportion to the population, and there is in that country a lunatic to every 550 of the people.

A Mormon with his Wives and Babies En Route for Washington.

A good Mormon story is told by a friend of ours now traveling in the West, looking after commercial interests of the house with which he is connected, and who possesses a large fund of shy wit, which is brought admirably into play on all fitting occasions:

While stopping, a short time since, at a hotel in Cleveland, Ohio, it happened that the Marsh Children, a troupe of juvenile comedians familiar to us all, numbering 28 or 30, arrived and put up at the same house.

Their first appearance in the dining room naturally attracted great attention, and many were the inquiries made in reference to them, who and what they were, where from and whither going, &c., &c.

They occupied an entire table—all under twelve years of age, dressed alike and nearly all girls, with five or six middle-aged females—their teachers—sprinkled among them.—At the head of the table sat Mr. Marsh himself, grave, solemn and dignified in manner, a sort of Alexander Selkirk in a small way, monarch of all he surveyed. At the table and by the side of Mr. Quiz sat two or three gentlemen, somewhat rural in their aspect, who were evidently a good deal mystified at the appearance of things, and on putting the question of what it meant, they were informed the grave personage at the head of the table was a delegate from Brigham Young, a prominent and noted Mormon, on his way to Washington to settle with the President the difficulties in Utah, and the elderly ladies present were his six wives and the thirty children were a *portion* of his progeny.

The thing took. The "rurals," after taking a good look at Marsh, then at the family arrangements, retired, and the house, as well as the town itself, was soon in commotion, all eager to look upon a true prophet and his harem. "Amazing smart children for the kind," says one; "what disgusting women," exclaims Miss Prim. "What an old wretch," responds a whole troupe of Cleveland ladies, as they would gaze and stare at the Utah saint with all their eyes.

The children at last became alarmed—their teachers next, and Marsh was quite beside himself, not knowing whether to look upon all these attentions as favorable to his success, or portending something of a more serious nature. The matter finally exploded and there was a general scattering, with a *giggling* accompanyment by the ladies, and hearty guffaws on the part of the men who were sold. Mr. Marsh determined to show his card—ordered his bills to be *immediately* posted, while Quiz himself stepped on the cars in pursuit of business and—further adventure. We hope he found both.—*New York News.*

George Stovall Sentenced to be Hung.

George Stovall, who sometime since plead guilty, at New Orleans of the murder of Mary Durand, was brought out for sentence on Saturday last. The prisoner, who at one time was a clergyman, is a man about fifty years of age, and of respectable and intelligent appearance, above the medium height, and, it is stated, appeared to be in excellent health. He was carefully dressed. His black coat, white vest and handkerchief were rather observable under the circumstances. When asked if he had anything to say, he handed the court a letter, the substance of which we find in the Picayune:

He (the writer) denied that his reputation in Mississippi was bad, and asserted that he had successfully conducted several educational institutions in that State. After arriving in this city he remained but a short time, and at length went to Texas, where he was for a while at the head of a male and female academy, in the town of Huntsville. In 1848 he returned to New Orleans, and in 1856 got married. But his hopes of domestic bliss proved deceptive, and in a short time he and his wife separated, and he fell into habits of intemperance.

He then went to Nicaragua, where he became a commissary under the command of Lockridge, and after his return to New Orleans he became more reckless and intemperate than ever. Finally he fell in with Mary Ray Durand, and for a time they "lived and loved together," both being comparatively happy. But she soon became as intemperate as himself, and one night she informed him that she intended to leave him and enter on a life of public prostitution. The idea of such a fate for her he could not brook, and to save her from a "lower deep," of shame he slew her, and he asked of the court all the mercy which could be extended to him under the circumstances.

The court then, with a solemnity due the occasion, proceeded to pass on the prisoner the sentence of death, which sentence is to be put into execution at such time as the Executive of the State may appoint.

Death under Singular Circumstances.—The Maysville News furnishes an account of a death which occurred under singular circumstances recently, at a place called Delor Gulch: Two men, John Thomas and Ephraim Maringer, made a bet of ten dollars as to who could hold his breath the longest. At the word both drew in their breath, but Marger soon gave out. Thomas gave no sign or motion to show that he was aware of his having won the wager, but sat with his head bowed upon his breast, still, immovable!—"Halloa, Thomas, old fellow, you've won!—What are you sitting there for? Get up and stand treat," some one said to him. Not replying, the company became alarmed.—They shook him, raised him from the chair—he was dead! Dr. Springall was immediately called in, but all hopes of recusitation were gone; life had become entirely extinct. Dr. Springall, assisted by Drs. Wells and Glaubein, held a post mortem examination upon the body of the deceased, the result of which showed that the heart had been completely burst asunder, causing death instantly.

Extraordinary.—The North Carolina *Presbyterian* has a subscriber who has paid his subscription for *thirteen years* in advance!

"Industry must prosper," as the man said, when holding the baby for his wife to chop wood.

A man in Schenectady advertises a clock for sale, which "keeps time like a tax-gatherer."

The amount in the U. S. Treasury last week, subject to draft, was $4,101,000.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 11, 1858.

☞The communication of "An Original Democrat" is withheld, for reasons satisfactory to us. In the first place, we think its publication unnecessary, as the occurrence of the event it deprecates is not at all likely to happen. In the second place, the names of parties not directly concerned are brought in, and might, possibly, give offence. We shall give the writer our views in a private note, in a day or two, when we have no doubt he will agree with us as to the propriety of withholding his article from the public.

The Next Legislature.

The next session of the General Assembly will be one of great importance to the people of North Carolina—more especially the Western portion of the State. Already are our people casting about for proper men to represent them in that body. Who shall represent the Buncombe District in the Senate? is a question which has been again and again propounded to us. Our reply has uniformly been that we have plenty of men, good and true, worthy and well qualified, if they can be induced to run. Several gentlemen have been spoken of in connection with this position, and most prominent among them is Dr. John Yancy, of Madison. Dr. Yancy represented Madison in the House of Commons at the last session, is a Democrat of the old school, a ready debater, and one who knows the rights of his constituents and will see that they are respected. He is a man of great personal popularity, and in a close race is decidedly a hard nag to head.

If he will consent to run, we believe he can go over the track without opposition.—His antecedents on the question of Internal Improvements are acceptable to the opposition, and so far as we have been able to learn they would generally support him. We hope he will announce himself, and thus settle the question.

We have received from some half dozen sources, including men of both parties, a request to call upon Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, of this place, to become a candidate to represent Buncombe in the next House of Commons. No man in the county could be as useful in the next Legislature as Dr. Hardy, and, as in the case of Dr. Yancy, we believe he would have no opposition. It will require on his part a heavy pecuniary sacrifice to serve the people in this capacity, and for this reason we have been somewhat backward in urging it upon him. But if he will give his consent we will announce the fact with a great deal of pleasure, and have no doubt of his election by acclamation.

A Good Time.

The American press of this State is having decidedly a "good time of it" about now.—The Wilmington Herald, Raleigh Register, Salisbury Watchman, Newbern Express, Kinston Advocate, People's Press, and Louisburg Eagle, are in favor of Duncan K. McRae, the renegade Democrat who has straddled the Distribution hobby, for Governor. On the other hand, the Greensboro' Patriot, Asheville Spectator, and Elizabeth City Sentinel, are in favor of a straight out, regularly initiated, wool dyed, Know Nothing, and will support no other. These *brethren* are making the slosh fly more than considerable, and pelting each other with abuse in a very unbrotherly way. The fight grows furious—the belligerents are getting their blood up, and by the time they are through we predict that the *fragments* of the Know Nothing party will be few and small.

How pleasant 'tis to see
Brethren dwell in unitee.

☞Hon. Asa Biggs will accept our thanks for sundry favors in the way of pub. docs.

☞Col. John Roper, President of the Dandridge (Ten.) Bank, died a few days ago.

☞The Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, declines a re-election.—His retirement from Congress will be a national loss.

☞Fine Spring weather just now. Snow only eight inches deep!

☞Freeman Hunt, widely known as the Editor of the Merchants' Magazine, died in New York on the 3d instant.

☞Gov. Perry, of Florida, has issued a call for the enlistment of more volunteers, to serve in the Billy Bowlegs war.

The Charlotte Convention.

The Democratic State Convention will meet in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, on the 14th of next month, and we take occasion to urge upon our people the importance of being fully represented on that occasion.

The Democratic party of every section of the State will be represented—many of the first men of the party, in point of ability and influence, will be there, and it is especially important to the West that she have delegates there who can and will make her greivances known and her feelings understood. It will be a good time to enlist the active co operation of the best men of the State in behalf of our Improvements, and we have an abiding confidence justice will be done us, if we are properly represented.

The denunciations of the Democratic party, indulged in by a few persons in this quarter, because of the defeat of the bill introduced at the last session of the General Assembly to commence work at the Tennessee line, is in our judgment unjust, and we have not failed to so pronounce it. The Democratic party is *not* responsible for the defeat of that bill. Alfred Dockery, the leader of the opposition, is entitled to that "bad eminence," and let him wear his honors. We believe the great mass of the Democratic party disposed to do us justice, and we are willing to make one more appeal to them. Charlotte is the place, and the assembling of the Democratic Convention the occasion when that appeal should be made. That is the time and place to put the determinations of the party in this behalf upon record.

To hope for relief from the broken, scattered and mongrel opposition is worse than folly. From *that* source we have nothing to expect. They have neither the disposition or the power to assist us.

Then let us make a strong rally at Charlotte, and firmly, yet respectfully, make our wants known and our rights understood, and if we are not met in a generous and fraternal spirit, we shall acknowledge ourselves grievously mistaken.

The North Carolina Planter.

We have neglected to notice the above work, the 2nd number of which is on our table. It is devoted, as its name implies, to the agricultural interests of the State, and richly deserves the encouragement and patronage of the people of North Carolina.—Published monthly at Raleigh, by A M. Gorman, Esq. Terms, $1 per annum in advance.

☞The Wilmington Herald, and other papers of like ilk, are considerably exercised on the subject of Senator Bigg's appointment as Judge of the Federal Court, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Potter. Be easy, gentlemen; be easy, and if you can't be easy, why be as easy as you can. The appointment has not yet been made, but in all probability will be—the croakings of a portion of the Know Nothing press to the contrary, notwithstanding.

☞The legistature of Tennessee, has passed an act repealing all laws requiring the militia of the State, [officers and privates] to assemble at certain times, for the purpose of being drilled and instructed in military tactics, and it is made the duty of tax assessors in the different districts, to report the strength and condition of the militia to the County Court Clerk—and the Clerk is then to report to the Adjutant general of the State.

☞We learn that the Post Office Department has agreed to increase the mail-pay between New York and Charleston, one hundred thousand dollars, on certain conditions, relating to the running of trains, of which we are not apprized. If the increase is apportioned, per mile, to the different lines, of railroad, they will receive from it something over one hundred and twenty dollars a mile. So says the Petersburg Intelligencer.

Important Action.—An Extra of the Austin (Texas) State Gazette, states that the joint select committee upon the Kansas message of the Governer, reported favorably upon a bill to appoint seven delegates to a convention of the Southern States, provided that one be called by a majority of the Slave States, and appropriated ten thousand dollars to pay expenses.

☞The Havana corresponded of the New York Times, says that the Spanish Mexican difficulties are adjusted, and the fleet is ordered to return to Spain.

☞The proceedings of the Tennessee Senate were varied a few days since by a fight between Messrs. Whitthorne and Walker. The former was making a speech when the latter told him he had been drunk the night before, and did not know what he was talking about. Whitthorne said it was a d—d lie, and Walker struck him. They clinched, and after considerable scuffling were parted. They are trying to ape the manners of Congressmen, we suppose.

Burned—The poor house of Ashtabula, Ohio, was burned last week, together with eight of the inmates. The building was valued at $4,000. An insane pauper fired the dwelling and then escaped.

Changed.—The Alabama Legislature has changed the name of *Benton* county in that State, to that of Calhoun. A very decided improvement, we think.

Decline of Abolitionism.

The well known Fred Douglass, in his own paper, furnishes the following candid, and we think truthful, statement of the sorry prospects of the cause advocated by those who seek the abolition of slavery:

"One has abandoned it because its advocates disagreed among themselves; another has dropt it because it has run into politics; still another has withdrawn from it because it tends to dissolve the Union; a very large number have quitted it because it disturbs the church; some would be respectable people have separated from it because it stands directly in the pathway of popularity; some have abandoned it when they found that its principles required them to treat the colored man as an equal brother, in all the relations of life. This last has proved too much for the Abolitionism of thousands, especially of heads of families, who want their children to be respected and honored in the world. To be charged by the proud, overbearing pro slavery world with keeping company with 'negroes,' shrivels the little souls of the cowards, and they shrink into a smallness, making them worthy of the contempt which the world pours upon them.

"Melancholy as is the admission, we believe it strictly in accordance with the simple truth, and, therefore, should not be withheld, that while the slaveholders at the South have been growing more and more intensely devoted to the maintenance of slavery, we of the North have become more and more lukewarm in the cause of abolition. There are now fewer workers for the direct Abolition of slavery than ten years ago. There are fewer agents—fewer presses devoted to that single object, and a smaller amount of money raised annually, directly to the end, than ten years ago. These statements we are prepared to maintain by appeal to facts."

The above—remarks the New York Day Book—is literally true, though it must be confessed that the decline of Abolitionism thus far has resulted mainly from the lack of its friends accomplishing any thing. What we want now is direct assaults upon the dogmas of Abolitionism. Many people believe, or affect to believe, that the principles of Abolitionism are all right, though the time for their establishment has not yet come. Perhaps the free negroes of the North, just such mulatto rascals as this Fred Douglass, have done as much as any one thing to open the eyes of northern people to the wrong of Abolitionism. They have seen, as Fred says, that "its principles required them to treat the colored man (*i. e.* negro) as an equal brother, in all the relations of life." This is the correct doctrine. The negro either is or is not equal to the white man. If he be, then Democratic doctrines require him to be treated as such "in all the relations of life." The man who does not assent to this proposition is a monarchist, he believes in classes and castes among equals, and has no business to call himself even a friend of a Republican Government. His fit place is as a subject to Queen Victoria or a flunkey to the Emperor Napoleon. It is no wonder, however, that Abolitionism declines, when people begin to see where it leads. It will continue to decline until the time will come in the North when such an impudent nigger as Fred Douglass will be sent to the calaboose if he dares to insult the people by his infamous suggestion of amalgamation.

Horrible Suspicions.—Charles L. Taylor, alias Sanders, has been arrested on the terrible suspicion of being the cause of the dreadful disaster at the Pacific Hotel, an account of the burning of which we published last week. He is charged with firing the hotel ofter murdering Ephraim Doane, one of tho inmates! Dr. Daniel W. Strader, the landlord, and Charles Waldrup, the Watchman of the hotel, have also been arrested and will be examined to-morrow.

Explosion.—A freight engine on the Weldon and Wilmington railroad, exploded its boiler on the 24th ult., at Halifax. One person was killed.

Philip S. White.—This well known champion of temperance cause, who has lately been the object of irritating attacks from various quarters, writes to the Hon. John Belton O'Neal, of South Carolina, that he has again joined the order of Sons of Temperance. He emphatically denies the imputation of having ever fallen into the abyss of drunkeness.

Too Long.—Benton—"Old Bullion"—assigns as a sufficient reason why Senator Douglas will never be President, that his coat-tail is too near the ground.

A Model Legislature.—An editor writing from Frankfort, Ky., says that the Legisture of that State is composed of fine looking well-dressed and well-behaved men, and that among the whole number there are but five drunkards, and only some eight or ten fools, a smaller number than was ever counted in any previous General Assembly.

☞Charlotte was lighted with gas for the first time on the evening of the 22nd ult.

Atlantic Railroad.—The Fayetteville Observer says that the iron has been laid within six miles of Goldsboro,' to which place the road will be completed in a few weeks.

☞The Texas Lugislature has voted $100,000 to establish a University.

Steamer Burnt and Lives Lost.

Mobile, March 3.

The steamer Eliza Battle was burnt near Demopolis, on the Bigbee River, on Monday last, and thirty five lives lost and 1,200 bales of cotton destroyed. Many were frozen.

From Washington.

Washington, March 2.

Despatches received at the War Department from Col. Johnson, indicate an insufficiency of the present means at Fort Laramie, to transport provisions to Camp Scott, and it will be necessary for these to reach him by the 1st of June. Gen. Scott has, therefore, issued orders for 200 mule teams of wagons to be concentrated at Fort Leavenworth, with the utmost despatch, to transport commissary stores from Fort Laramie to Johnson's camp; seven companies of cavalry to escort them thither—the train to start as early as the 10th March. In consequence of the known intention of the Mormons to intercept Marcy on his return to Santa Fe, orders have been sent there to the commanding officers to furnish the escort.

Col. Johnson says no incident of importance has transpired since the last despatches.—The troops are in excellent health and spirits; but many are frost bitten.

African Emigration.

New Orleans, March 3.

The Legislature of this State has passed the bill authorizing a company already organized, to import from Africa 2,500 free blacks on fifteen years apprenticeship.

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR. Nineveh was 15 miles long, 8 wide, and 40 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick and 300 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 429 feet to the support of the room. It was a hundred years in building.—The largest of the pyramids is 481 feet high, and 653 on the sides; its base covers 11 acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 208. It employed 330,000 men in building. The labyrinth in Egypt contains 300 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates. Carthage was 23 miles round.—Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was plundered of $500,000, and Nero carried away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were 18 miles round.

Judg Dooly and the Landlord.

Judge Dooly, an eminent jurist in Georgia forty years ago, was a great wag as well as a great judge—witty as well as wise. His gravity gave effect even to his jokes, and these were more frequent than his decisions. One of his fancies was to "take people down" who were in the habit of exaggeration. The way he used up Austin Edwards, keeper of the hotel at Elberton, is a caution to all story tellers, of whom Austin was the prince. He always told the whole truth, and more. "It was material," he said; "he liked uncommon things better than common ones—'twas a heap more amusin' anyhow." One morning at breakfast, this long bow landlord had been relating one of his extraordinary yarns, and Judge Dooly being at the hotel and listening to the story, sat in solemn silence until it was over, and then remarked that he had an awful dream in the night, and was very much depressed this morning. The landlord was awake in a moment, and begged the Judge, if it would be no violence to his feelings, to relate the dream, as all would like to hear it.—The Judge still declined, as it might hurt the feelings of others.

"Oh, do tell it, Judge—we must have it," urged the landlord, and the company joining in, the Judge proceeded as if he were about to sentence a criminal to be hung.

"Well, I dreamed last night two lawyers and myself had retired to a private room to divide among us a fee received from a hard case, which had been carried through with a mighty deal of lying on all hands. While we were settling the division, in steps the devil, who, without any formality, said he had come for us—we had told lies enough, and if he left us any longer we might repent, and so he'd lose us. We did our best to persuade him to let us off, but he was inexorable, till at last I ventured to ask if he would take a substitute.

"'Whom do you offer?' he asked.

"'Austin Edwards,' I said 'keeper of the Elberton Hotel.'

"'Good!' he'll do,' said he, 'send him down. I'll take *him* for all three of you!"

The table was in a roar, and the landlord was cured, for a time at least, of his habits of over drawing.

PAINFUL RETRIBUTION, IF TRUE.—The Newport Spectator says there is a young man in a town in Vermont, who cannot speak to his father. Previous to his birth some difference arose between his mother and her husband, and for a considerable time she refused to speak to him. The difficulty was subsequently healed—the child was born and in due time began to talk—but when sitting with his father invariably silent. It continued so till it was five years old, when the father, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, threatened it with punishment for its stubbornness. When the punishment was inflicted, it elicited nothing but sighs and groans, which told but too plainly that the little sufferer was vainly endeavoring to speak. All who were present united in this opinion, *that it was impossible for the child to speak to his father*—and time proved their opinion to be be correct. At a maturer age its efforts to converse with its parent could only produce bitter sighs and groans.

SAD CASE OF POSTPONED MARRIAGE.—A young lady in Danbury, Conn., is desirous of getting married. She has obtained all the necessary articles—the man, bridal attire, gewgaws, "chicken fixins," &c., but an alarming obstacle has presented itself. There is no church in that place with aisles broad enough to admit her crinoline, and so she is obliged to postpone the "happy day" until the completion of a new sanctuary, which is in progress of erection.

DEATH OF PROF. ROSS.—Prof. D. Barton Ross, favorably known as the author of a Southern reader and other school books for the use of the children of the South, died a few days since, at Hadensfield, New Jersey, in his 38th year.

Provoking—to dream you have lots of money, and then wake up and find yourself an editor.

"MISFORTUNES NEVER COME SINGLE."—This venerable adage has thus been amplified in Hiawathian verse, by a quaint contributor to The Albion (Liverpool:)

Never jumps a sheep that's frighten'd,
Over any fence whatever,
Over wall, or fence, or timber,
But a second follows after,
And a third, upon the second,
And a fourth, and a fifth, and so on,
First a sheep and then a dozen,
Till they all in quick succession,
One by one have got clear over.
So misfortunes, almost always,
Follow after another,
Seem to watch each other, always;
When they see the tail uplifted,
As one sorroweth leapeth over:
So they follow, thicker faster,
Till the air of earth seems darken'd.

A NEW RECOMMENDATION.—The New York Observer says: We saw a letter the other day which a gentleman coming to town presented to a mercantile house. It was a sealed letter of introduction, and read thus:

Dear Sir:—The bearer of this letter, Mr. James B. Smith, goes to New York to purchase goods. I can recommend him as good for all he pays cash for.

Yours truly, S. P. Jones.

We understand that since the revulsion, letters of this description are considered "A 1," and command the highest degree of confidence.

The Mormons About to Move.

St. Louis, March 1.

The Leader learns from Father Desmit, Catholic Missionary, that there is a perfectly practicable route from Salt Lake to the British Possessions, and that he is convinced that the Mormons intend to leave Salt Lake in the spring and proceed to New Caledonia, where they will settle at the base of the Porage Mountains, near the 49th parallel.

☞ There is nothing in the whole list of medicine creating such a stir among invalids as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy. It gives such quick relief as to convince the patient of receiving benefit almost as soon as the medicine is taken. We do not know of a single instance where it has been taken without benefit, and in nearly all cases a complete cure is effected by its use. It has acquired its wide popularity simply because it does what it is recommended to do. It is constantly enlarging its circle of friends, carrying healing on its wings, and joy to the hearts of those suffering from Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia or general debility. February 25.

10,000 Patients Cured Annually by the use of Helmbold's Genuine Preparation of Fluid Extract of Buchu, a most positive and specific remedy for distressing ailments. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Hembold's Genuine Preparation." Feb. 25, 1858.

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

MARRIED,

On the 7th inst. by James M. Jarrett, Esq., MR. JOHN A. BROOKS and MISS M. L. WEAVER,—all of this county.

SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of
SUMMEY & McDOWELL.
Asheville, March 11, 1858.

WANTED.

TO HIRE, a Negro woman who understands cooking, washing, &c., Apply at this Office.

LOOK SHARP!

WE offer to rent that comfortable dwelling house formerly the property of Jas. Smith, in the south end of Asheville.

We will also pay liberal prices for DRY TIMBER, that will be suitable either for Waggon or Carriage making. Call and see us.
D. C. McGREGOR,
E. L. TRIPLETT.
Asheville, Feb. 11, 1858.

HORSE RAISING.

THE subscriber having for some time past owned a Colt of the Oul Canadian, the celebrated pacer—whose dam was of the finest stock of South Carolina—which is satisfactorily represented in his fine appearance,—he wishes to call the attention of horse raisers to the fact.

Said pony will be six years old in June next, and is fifteen hands high, with very attractive make, color and eye. He is well proven as to breeding. Such being the facts, we propose any fair test of stock as exhibited in his colts with that of any horse, size, age, blood or color, within a distance of 100 miles of Asheville, viz: in all cases giving first choice of two brood mares to the smallest horse. Beat him, if you dare! But notwithstanding all this, we learn that some good citizens want to raise larger stock, especially mares for mule raising. Therefore we invite your patronage for the most noble of horses, a large, fine bay horse, unsurpassed, perhaps, by any in the State, or in the adjoining States. Certificates will be shown, establishing the value and character of his colts, with a printed pedigree at every stand. He is 17 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a beautiful eye. Said horse will enlist the interest of the noblest and strongest stock raisers, go where he may. He has cost me a large sum of money. I will probably have to sell him. I would, however, like to take partners, so that we secure to our country horses worth raising from, as our horse stock has and will degenerate, unless the people adopt a better system. Mule raising, with a high taxation, may prove to be almost an utter prohibition to good horses in our country; but more lamentable without brood mares, and good mares reared to the tall price of three or four hundred dollars.

The subscriber offers for sale either or both of said horses, at as low a price as can be afforded; but if not sold they will be let out in this county the ensuing season. Any person wishing to purchase can pay by annual instalments, or take an interest in like manner, notes being made secure if required.

Address the undersigned, or the editor of this paper.

WM. PICKENS.
Flat Creek P. O., March 4, 1858.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
February 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859, on the following routes in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3, p. m., of March 31 next, to be decided by April 24 following:

5876 From Durham, by Simm's Mill, Orange Factory, Round Hill, Dial's Creek, and Red Mountain, to South Lowell, and back, twice a week.
Leave Durham Tuesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a. m.
Arrive at South Lowell by 4 1-2 p. m.
Leave South Lowell Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Durham by 4 p. m.

5877 From Chapel Hill, by Fearington's Mill, Asa Riggsbee's Store, Thomas B. Farren's, Manly Sulpe's, and White Cross, to Chapel Hill, equal to 18 miles and back once a week.
Leave Chapel Hill Saturday at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Chapel Hill by 8 p. m.

5878 From Magnolia, by Dresden and Prescott, to Rockush, 24 miles, and back, once a week.
Leave Magnolia Friday at 9 a. m.
Arrive at Rockfish by 6 p. m.
Leave Rockfish Saturday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Magnolia by 5 p. m.
Proposals to omit Dresden, and perform the round trip in one day, will be considered.

5879 From Clinton, by Taylor's Bridge to Harrell's Store, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Clinton Friday at 5 a. m.
Arrive at Harrell's Store by 12 a. m.
Leave Harrel's Store Friday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Clinton by 8 p. m.

5880 From Lilesville, by Halley's Ferry, to Rockingham 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lilesville Friday at 6 1-2 a. m.
Arrive at Rockingham by 12 a. m.
Leave Rockingham Friday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Lilesville by 6 1-2 p. m.

5881 From Troy, by Auman's Hill to James Page's (on Plank Road,) 21 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Wednesday at 12 a. m.
Arrive at Page's by 6 p. m.
Leave Page's Thursday at 8 1-2 a. m. or on arrival of High Point Mail.
Arrive at Troy by 2 1-2 p. m.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip are invited.

NOTES.

Proposals must be guarantied by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omission not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles, on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for disobeying the post office laws or instructions of the department. He may alter the schedule, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "Proposals for mail service. State of ——."

For forms of proposal, &c.; and other information, see this advertisement in pamphlet form, and also the general advertisement of routes in the State, dated January 12, 1855, at the principal post offices.

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.
February 25, 1858.

NOTICE.

I will sell at the residence of B. S. Gash, on Swannanoa, on Saturday the 3d day of April, all the property belonging to the Estate of John Gash, deceased, (not heretofore disposed of,) consisting of

Four Valuable Negroes,

The Household Furniture; Farming Tools, &c., &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

Persons indebted to said Estate are expected to make payment immediately; whilst those having claims against the Estate can present them either to me or to B. S. Gash, who is authorized to settle the same.

L. S. GASH, Executor.
Feb. 25, 1858.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 25th of February, a negro man, who says his name is

ANDERSON,

and that he belongs to Philip Watkins of Rutherford county.

Said negro is apparently between 28 and 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well built and regularly proportioned, weighing 150 or 60 pounds, black, with a rather pleasant countenance and good address.

The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME,
Jailor.
Asheville, March 4, 1858.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

ON motion, ordered by the Court that the next Superior Court be held at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next; and all papers, documents, &c., be returned to that place by the proper Officers, and all papers be made returnable to the said town of Marshall.

Ordered by the Court that the County Court Clerk have the above Order published.

Given under my hand at Office, this 13th February, 1858.

J. M. CARVER, *C. C. C.*
March 4, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call immediately and make settlement, as the business MUST be wound up without delay.

J. & J. HILDEBRAND.
Asheville, Feb. 25.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1757. *Vacation.*

Wm. F. McKesson
VS.
Charles Duncan.

It appearing, upon affidavit, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State, and resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News, a paper published in Asheville N. C., for the space of six weeks notifying said non-resident Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of McDowell at the court house in Marion, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill or judgment *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him, and the same will be heard exparte.

Witness C. L. S. Corpening Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of McDowell, at office in Marion.

C. L. S. CORPENING. *C. & M. E.*
Feb. 18, 1858, 6w Printer's fee $6

NOTICE.

I will be in Asheville on the first Monday in March next, with another lot of my native North Carolina *APPLE TREES*, which will be sold at 12 1-2 cents. Persons who have engaged Trees will please be ready to receive them on that day.

B. HAMILTON.
January 14, 1858.

10,000

SHINGLES wanted, immediately. Enquire at this Office.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,

DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,
Asheville, N. C.
April 3, 1857. tf

M. L. DOYLE,

Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

IS receiving constant additions to his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES; and almost every imaginable article in his line can be found on his shelves, and all going off rapidly at unparalelled low prices.

BREAD and CAKE, of every variety, always on hand, fresh and excellent.
Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.
SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.
Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

IN EQUITY.

Wm. S. Mills and Others, Exparte.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Polk county, I will proceed to sell on Saturday the 6th day of March next, on the premises, (the late residence of George R. Mills, deceased,) on a credit of 12 months with interest from date, all the valuable Lands of George R. Mills, deceased, consisting of his valuable Home Place on White Oak, and various adjoining tracts, amounting to some

Two Thousand Acres,

a portion of which is rich and fertile Bottom Land, well watered and finely timbered, with one of the finest mill shoals with superior water power, in this part of the State. Situated in a rich neighborhood, directly on the high road from Greenville, S. C., and from Columbus, N. C., to Rutherfordton. These lands constitute one of the most desirable settlements for a large force any where in the up country. G. J. MILLS, *C. M. E.*
Columbus, N. C., Feb. 4, '58. Prin's fee $6.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,
Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, everything calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man, and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.
March 5, 1857.

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale at ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

In Rutherford Court of Equity.

John H. Wilkens
vs.
James O. Lewis et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James O. Lewis, James V. Shanklin and wife Nancy, Edward Rees and wife Sarah, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served upon them, publication is ordered to be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks for said non resident defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Rutherford at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, L. B. BRYAN, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept.. A. D., 1857.

L. B. BRYAN, *C. & M. E.*
Rutherfordton, Jan 28, '58. Pr'ter's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1857.

Mary Roberts
vs.
L. D. Roberts,
Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said L. D. Roberts is a non resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying him to appear and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, or judgment shall be taken pro confesso against him, and other proceedings will be had in pursuance of law.

Witness, L. M. ALLEN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1857, and in the 82d year of our Independence. Issued the 20th day of January, 1858.

L. M. ALLEN, *Clerk.*
January 28. w6 Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1857.

Mitchell Buckner
vs.
Eliza Buckner.
Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Eliza Buckner is a non resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, commanding her to appear and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, at the next Term of said Court, to be held on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against her, and other proceedings will be had in pursuance of law.

In testimony whereof, I, L. M. ALLEN, have set my hand at Office at Jewel Hill, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1857. Issued 20th January, '58.

L. M. ALLEN, *Clerk.*
Jan. 28. w6 Printer's fee $6.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

A Political, Commercial and Literary Newspaper,

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRY-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

THE political creed of the Mercury consists in the principles of the Democratic Party, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799—the Sovereignty of the States; a Strict Construction of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, the Agent of the States; Free Trade, and an Economical Administration of the General Government. Its policy is the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights.

The Mercury gives daily reports of the Markets and Marine Intelligence in Charleston and the leading seaports of the Union. Its connection with the "Associated Press" insures the latest intelligence by Telegraph. The Weekly Prices Current is made up with much care, and from the most reliable sources. The Literary Notices are discriminating and comprehensive. Attention is paid to all matters of general concern, especially those in reference to the Planting and Agricultural interests, and to the current news of the day; and care is taken that nothing shall appear in its columns which should be excluded from the family circle.

TERMS:

Daily, per annum,	$10 00
Try-Weekly,	5 00
Weekly, (to be issued early in February.)	2,00

Clubs will be Furnished as Follows:

Five Copies of the Daily for,	$40,00
Five Copies of the Try-Weekly,	20 00
Five Copies of the Weekly,	8,00

Payable in Advance.
February 4, 1858.

$5 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 26th ult., a bound boy named Enoch Haney, or Harry Haney he sometimes calls himself. Said boy is about 19 years old, dark or sweaty complexion, and weighs about 160 pounds. All persons are forwarned from hireing or harboring said boy, as I will enforce the law against them. I will give the above reward for his delivery in the jail at Asheville.

G. W. SHACKLEFORD.
Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by me and made payable to Goodlett & Grady, of Greenville, S. C., and bearing date the 12th of January, 1858, due six months from date, with interest, W. D. Miller security, as I do not intend to pay it, the consideration for which it was given having proven a cheat and unsound.

H. E. LAIN.
Mud Creek, Henderson co., N. C., Jan. 28.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 21, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin, & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay, or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.

GAINS DEAVER & Co.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally.

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.
April 9, 1857.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

Children's, Boys and Youth's READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Just received by MITH & CHAPMAN.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.
Asheville March 20, 1856.—tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar.

Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.
April 16.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

MATERIALS

FOR MAKING

Roraback's

Compound Chemical Toilet and Washing

SOAP.

For sale by SMITH & CHAPMAN.
July 9, 1857.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that after publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a duplicate of Warrant No. 83217, Act of March 3, 1855, issued to Mary Hamilton, widow of William O. Hamilton, late a private in Captain Killian's Company, in Colonel Bynum's Regiment, in removing the Cherokee Indians in 1838; the same having been lost and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office, dated 6th January, 1858. J. M. ISRAEL,
Attorney for Claimant.
Jan. 28. w6.

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES & FEMALES.

REV. J. A. REAGAN, Pres. and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.

J. H. CALFEE, Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

The next session of the above named Institution will commence on Friday the 2nd of April, prox. Tuition ranges from $4 to $14 per session of five months.

Board in families, $1 25 per week.

Cabins at 50 cents per session for those who wish to board themselves. Contingent expenses 25 cents, paid in advance.

For particulars apply to
J. S. WEAVER.
Reems' Creek, Jan. 21, 1858.

No Night in Heaven.

No night shall be in heaven—no gathering gloom
Shall o'er that glorious landscape ever come.
No tears shall fall in sadness o'er those flowers
That breathe their fragrance through celestial bowers.

No night shall be in heaven—no dreadful hour
Of mental darkness, or the tempter's power.
Across these skies no envious cloud shall roll.
To dim the sunlight of the enraptured soul.

No night shall be in heaven. Forbid to sleep,
These eyes no more their mournful vigils keep;
Their fountains dried—their tears all wiped away
They gaze undazzled on eternal day.

No night shall be in heaven—no sorrow's reign—
No secret anguish—no corporeal pain—
No shivering limbs—no burning fever there—
No soul's eclipse—no winter of despair.

No night shall be in heaven—but endless noon:
No fast declining sun nor waning moon:
But there the LAMB shall yield perpetual light
'Mid pastures green, and waters ever bright.

No night shall be in heaven—no darkened room,
No bed of death, nor silence of the tomb;
But breezes ever fresh, with love and truth,
Shall brace the frame with an immortal youth.

No night shall be in heaven! But night *is here*—
The night of sorrow—and the night of fear.
I mourn the ills that now my steps attend,
And shrink from others that may yet impend.

No night shall be in heaven! O had I faith
To rest in what the faithful Witness saith—
That Faith should make these hideous phantoms flee,
And leave no night, henceforth, on earth to me.

FORTUNE UP AND DOWN.—The Boston Ledger of Thursday publishes the following:

In 1787, a youth then residing in Maine, owned a jack knife, which he, being of a somewhat trading and money making disposition, sold for a gallon of West India rum. This he retailed, and with the proceeds he purchased two gallons, and eventually a barrel, which was followed in due time by a large stock. In a word, he got rich, and became the Squire of the district through the possession and sale of the jack knife, and an indomitable trading industry. He died worth property in real estate and money valued at $80,000. This was divided by testament, among four children—three boys and a girl. Luck, which seemed to have been the guardian angel of the father, deserted the children; for every folly and extravagance they could engage in seemed to occupy their exclusive attention and cultivation. The daughter married unfortunately, and her patrimony was soon thrown away by her spendthrift of a husband. The sons were no more fortunate; and two of them died in dissipation, and in almost poverty.

The daughter also died. The last of the family, for many years past, has lived on the kindness of those who knew him in his days of prosperity, as pride would not allow him to go to the poor farm. A few days ago he died suddenly and unattended, in a barn where he had laid himself down to take a drunken sleep. On his pockets being examined, and all that was found in them was a small piece of string and a *jack knife!* So the fortune that began with an implement of that kind, left but its simple duplicate. We leave the moral to be drawn in whatever fashion it may suggest itself to the reader—simply stating that the story is a true one, and all the facts well known to many whom this relation will doubtless reach.

Four Solemn Lines.

Four lines more beautiful than these are rarely written. The figure which it involves is exqusite:

"A solemn murmur in the soul
Tells of the world to be,
As travellers hear the billows roll,
Before they reach the sea."
Buffalo Express.

Four worse lines than these are rarely written. The figure which it involves is awful:

"A solemn murmur 'mongst the throng.
Tell how impatiently
The boarders listen for the gong,
To call them to tea."
Zanesville Aurora.

Four lines more truthful than these are rarely written. The figure which "it" involves is absolutely painful:

"A solemn buzzing in your ear,
When you retire to bed,
Tells you that swilling lager beer
Is dreadful for the head.
Louisville Times.

SHAKSPEAREAN INVERSION AND PERVERSION.—The Boston *Post* is responsible for the following atrocity:

A cart before horse blunder, to my mind,
Was Shakespeare's writing "cabined, cribbed, confined;"
A something in my cabin lately happened
That makes me read "confined," then "cribbed" and "cabined."

A lady was recently teaching a boy to spell. The boy spelt "c o-l-d," but could not pronounce it. In vain his teacher asked him to think and try. At last she asked him—"What do you get when you go out upon the wet pavement on a rainy day and wet your feet?" "I gets a licking."

It has been estimated by the timber getters of the South that a large pine, sufficient for the spars or beams of a first class ship, requires from two to three hundred years to grow.

Why is the letter U the gayest in the alphabet? Because it is always in fun. Yes, but why is it the most unfortunate in the alphabet? Because it is always in trouble and difficulty.

BOGUS LOTTERY.—The citizens of New Orleans last week, found that they had been swindled out of about $20,000 by a man who got up a tempting lottery, and after disposing of the tickets, left for parts unknown before the drawing.

FALL TRADE, 1857.

B. B. HOPKINS, ROBERT HULL, WM. H. RYAN, THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

British, French & American

DRY GOODS,

No. 253 Baltimore Street,

Opposite Hanover Street, BALTIMORE.

We beg to call the attention of buyers to our Fall Stock, which comprises a most attractive assortment of

British, French & American Dry Goods.

In each department we shall exhibit a large assortment, and shall be prepared to furnish any article needed in our line. Many of our goods we receive directly from the manufacturers, and our facilities enable us to supply our customers with goods as low as they can purchase them in any of the Eastern Cities. We would further state, that by the recent completion of many of the Western and Southern Railroads tending towards Baltimore, we have increased facilities for forwarding goods with dispatch. We solicit a call from prompt buyers, and shall endeavor to make it to their interest to deal with us.

Very Respectfully,

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

258 *Baltimore Street.*

☞Orders promptly attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 10th, 1857. 4m

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

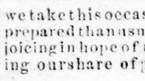
we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding our share of patronage heretofore received

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville May 1, 1856. tf

A. G. KERN,

(Lately Professor of Music in Greensboro' Female College,)



Furnishes the best PIANOS of any first-class maker that purchasers may prefer, *at factory prices*. If the selection is left to him, he will order, in every case, from the house which is acknowledged by competent judges to be at this time the best in the world! A sample may be seen at Dr. Hilliard's, in this place. For farther information apply to Prof. J. Hildebrand [Asheville, Sept. 3, 1857.

Call at "Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches, finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints" Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass.	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

Chinese Sugar Cane Seed.

A Large lot, fresh and well cleaned, for sale at

SMITH & CHAPMAN'S.

Jan. 14, 1858.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.

T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $80, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinton Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., William H. McKee, M. D., Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Medical Board of Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

Arthur's
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans.
For Sale by
SMITH & CHAPMAN.

Dr. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
VERMIFUGE
AND
LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

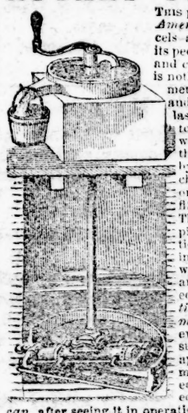
Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting
ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $50! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April, 17.

ONE DOLLAR
WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DR. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the INVIGORATOR relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, May 21, 1857.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis*, the Vice of *Onanism*, or *Self Abuse*, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis*, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to *furnish Medicines free of charge*.

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN**, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary*.

February 12, 1857. 1y

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,

GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C., Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison, N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation
OF
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing*, Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ $100 ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold*

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, *Practical and Analytical Chemist.*

No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
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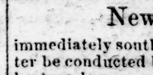
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's; Take no other.

Cures Guarantied.

June 4, 1857. y1

Blacksmithing.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the Blacksmith business at the

New Brick Shop,

immediately south of his residence, will hereafter be conducted by himself. He has the very best workmen employed, and is prepared to turn out every description of work at short notice and in the best style. Despatch and punctuality may be relied on at this establishment.

Particular attention is paid to

HORSE SHOEING,

and he challenges a comparison of his work in this department with any other establishment in the State.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, at reasonable rates.

T. GOODLAKE.

Asheville, July 2, 1857.